

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 1, line 11, and ending at page 3, line 2, as follows.

--In an optical pickup device, the objective lens is driven in two axial directions: a direction perpendicular to the optical disk (hereinafter referred to as "focusing direction") and a disk radial direction (hereinafter referred to as "tracking direction"). This driving of the objective lens is effected in order to correct focusing deviation due to vertical movement of the recording surface attributable to warpage of the optical disk, side-runout of the spindle motor for rotating the optical disk, etc., and tracking deviation due to eccentricity of the optical disk, eccentricity of the chucking portion for connecting the optical disk to the spindle motor, etc. In an optical disk recording and/or reproducing apparatus (hereinafter referred to as "optical disk recording-reproducing apparatus") including the above optical pickup device, the optical disk can warp involves generation of warpage since it is formed of a resin such as polycarbonate. When the disk has any warpage, it generates the inclination of the optical axis of the objective lens with respect to the disk surface (hereinafter referred to as "tilt")~~generates~~. Due to the inclination of the optical axis with respect to the optical disk, upon light incidence, an optical aberration is generated, which leads to deterioration in the signal at the time of recording and reproduction. In view of this, tilt control is generally conducted, in which the inclination of the optical disk with respect to the optical axis of the objective lens is detected by an optical sensor or the like and the objective lens is inclined by that inclination amount for angular correction.

As a tilt driving method for a conventional tilt control device, there has been proposed a method in which, as disclosed, for example, by Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H9-22537, a lens holder is supported by four bar-shaped support members and in which there are provided four focusing coils and four tracking coils, the objective lens being driven by superimposing a tilt drive signal on a focusing drive signal. However, in the above-described conventional arrangement, not only is the magnetic circuit configuration is rather complicated, but also the control is rather complicated and difficult due to the superimposition of the tilt drive signal on the focusing drive signal.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 5, line 19, and ending at page 6, line 16, as follows.

--FIG. 1 is a plan view of an optical disk recording-reproducing apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention. In FIG. 1, a turntable 2, on which an optical disk 1 is to be mounted, is provided at the forward end of a spindle motor 4 installed on a chassis 3 constituting a base plate of a mechanism portion of the apparatus. An optical pickup device 5 is slidable in a radial direction (X-direction in FIG. 1) along the recording surface of the optical disk 1, using as guiding means a guide shaft 7 supported by guide shaft support members 6a and 6b provided on the chassis 3 and a lead screw 9 rotatably supported by lead screw support members 8a and 8b. The driving of the optical pickup device 5 is realized by a feeding drive mechanism in which (i) a rack gear 10, mounted to the back side of the optical pickup device 5 so as to extend in a direction perpendicular to the radial direction, is held in mesh with the lead screw 9 and in which (ii)

a traverse motor 11 is driven to drive speed reduction gears 12a through 12d to thereby rotate the lead screw 9. At one end of the optical pickup device 5, there is provided a  $\square$ -shaped (U-shaped) protrusion, which is slidable while engaged with the guide shaft 7 as shown in FIGS. 3A and 3B.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 8, line 7, and ending at page 9, line 9, as follows.

--In the yoke 23 having permanent magnets 24a and 24b and opposing yoke portions 25a and 25b provided behind them, respectively, the permanent magnet magnets 24a is provided at the inside position of the focusing coil 19 to be inserted into the focusing coil 19, and the permanent magnet 24b is provided at a position opposed to the tracking coil 20. The focusing coil 19, the tracking coil 20, the permanent magnets 24a and 24b, and the opposing yokes 25a and 25b constitute a magnetic circuit. Connected to the focusing coil 19 and the tracking coil 20 are the wire members 21a through 21d formed of a conductive material. By energizing each of them, it is possible for the entire lens holder 18, including the objective lens 15, to move in the focusing direction and in the tracking direction. That is, when electric current is caused to flow through the focusing coil 19, there is generated, due to the magnetic field generated by the permanent magnet 24a inserted into the focusing coil 19, a force which causes the entire lens holder 18 to move in the focusing direction, that is, a direction perpendicular to the optical disk. When electric current is caused to flow through the tracking coil 20, there is generated, due to the magnetic field generated by the permanent magnet 24b provided at the position opposed to the tracking coil 20, a force which causes the entire lens holder 18 to move in the tracking direction, that is, the radial direction of the optical

disk.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 16, line 21, and ending at page 17, line 13, as follows.

--The objective lens 15 is arranged in the vicinity of the rotation axis connecting the rotation support points formed by the steel balls 32a and 32b (it is naturally more desirable to arrange the objective lens on the rotation axis), so that it is possible to diminish the deviation of the optical axis. That is, as shown in FIG. 5, the nearer to the rotation axis (the steel ball 32b) the objective lens, which is mounted to the yoke 23 through the support member 22, is arranged, the smaller becomes the amount of displacement due to the rotation. This makes, thus making it possible to diminish the deviation of the optical axis. In FIG. 5, numerals 15a and 15a' indicate the objective lens arranged at a position near the rotation axis (the steel ball 32b), and numerals 15b and 15b' indicate the objective lens arranged at a position spaced apart from the rotation axis (the steel ball 32b). The positions indicated by numerals 15a' and 15b' are the positions of the objective lens after tilt drive control.--